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## OLD TESTAMENT NOTES AND NOTICES.

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**A Memory Formula for Palestine.**—Many Bible students confess great difficulty in keeping clearly in mind those leading facts of sacred geography which are so necessary in daily use. In reality, Palestine is the most easily rememberable of lands, when its dimensions and distances are properly arranged for memory. The following formula, once fixed in mind, cannot easily be forgotten. The writer has devised it for his own help, and found it of great use among his Sunday-school pupils and elsewhere, and hopes for it a wider usefulness.

Take for base-line Jordan between the two seas, a north and south line of 60 miles. West from its head is Nazareth; from its middle point, Samaria; from its foot, Jerusalem. West from middle of Dead Sea is Hebron. From Hebron to Jerusalem, north, about 20 miles; Jerusalem to Samaria, 30; Samaria to Nazareth, 30; Nazareth to Dan, 40; Dan back to Beersheba, 150. From Dan west to Mediterranean (near Tyre), 25 miles; Jordan through Nazareth west to sea, 35 miles; Jordan through Samaria to sea, 45 miles; Jordan through Jerusalem to sea, 55 miles; middle of Dead Sea through Hebron to Mediterranean, 65 miles. Add, if desired, that from Dan south to Mt. Hor, or from Beersheba to Sinai, is 250 miles, and that area of Palestine proper is about 6000 miles, very near that of New Hampshire, which it also somewhat resembles in shape.

The distances given are very close to the exact survey measurements, varying at the utmost less than two miles.

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**Egypt Exploration Fund.**—Among the discoveries and disclosures of the Egypt Exploration Fund of England and America up to date have been: (1) Pithom, the treasure (store) city of Exodus 1:2, throwing new and precious light on the Hebrew sojourn and the Exodus route. (2) Goshen, the chief town or capital in "the land of Goshen"—of supreme importance in finally settling its *locale* in Egypt. (3) Tahpanhes (Jeremiah 43:8), the Daphnæ of the Greeks, where the fugitive princesses of King Zedekiah and Jeremiah dwelt—sacked by Nebuchadnezzar—disclosing the only Egyptian building specifically named in the Old Testament, its arrangements explaining a special description by Jeremiah. (4) City of Onias (described by Josephus), an important Jewish settlement in Egypt. (5) Zoan (the Tanis of the Greeks and the Septuagint), the great northern capital of the Pharaohs—where Moses interviewed Pharaoh—hardly inferior in grandeur to Thebes, and where the greatest of all colossi stood, that of Rameses II. (6) Am, the city in "the fields of Zoan," affording the colossus of Rameses II (the Pharaoh of the oppression) now in Boston. (7) Naukratis, the brilliant Greek emporium before the rise of Alexandria, of prime value in determining the relationship of Egyptian to early Greek arts. (8) Bubastis (the Pi-Beseth of Scripture).

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A Summer School for the study of Hebrew will be held in American Fork, Utah, July 22–Aug. 11, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas F. Day. Rev. Mr. Day is a graduate of Union Theol. Seminary. He has been trained in the American Institute of Hebrew and is thoroughly familiar with the modern methods of teaching and studying Hebrew. Under his management the enterprise may expect large success.